



OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume 3.—No. 15.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, Aug. 13, 1845.

Whole Number 171

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

IT IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BY JOHN TAYLOR.

Editor and Proprietor.

At the corner of Main and Kimball Street, Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS.—\$2.00 invariably in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion, \$1.

Every subsequent insertion, 50 cts.

A liberal discount will be made to regular advertisers.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor.

(John Taylor.) POST PAID, to receive attention.

REMOVAL OF THE POTTAWATAMIES.

It has been for some time an important object with the General Government to negotiate a treaty with the Pottawatamies for their removal west and south of the Missouri river. The lands belonging to them at present lie east of the Missouri river and north of the State of Missouri, extending eastward to the tract purchased a short time ago of the Sacs and Foxes. The soil is fertile; there is abundance of timber and water; and the climate is very healthy. Those who have visited it pronounce it as desirable a tract as any on this continent. As Iowa will soon be admitted into the Union, it is important that the Pottawatamies should be induced to remove, so that these lands may be opened for cultivation by the whites. It is as important to the Indians as the Government.

Several efforts have been made to negotiate a treaty with them for their removal, but hitherto without success. They are well pleased—or at least a large portion of them, with their present location, and are opposed to leaving it. Major Harvey, who has just returned from Council Bluffs, has been endeavoring to induce them to remove; and we learn has succeeded in obtaining from them a promise to sell their lands, provided the terms of sale are favorable to them. This was an important point to be gained. Heretofore they have positively refused to sell on any terms. We understand from the statement of one who was present at the negotiation, that the address and conduct of the Superintendent were their confidence, and that, notwithstanding the determination with which they evidently went into Council, he succeeded in inducing them to consent to go, whenever the Government should offer them such terms as they could reasonably be expected to accept. It appears that he was instructed to offer them a new home at the head of the Osage river, which they refused to accept, pronouncing it a desert and sickly country, without timber or water courses.—They say they cannot live in such a region, and positively refuse to go there. A delegation from the Indians now residing at the head of the Osage, were present at the Council, and expressed great dissatisfaction with that region; to which they had been induced to remove. They will cheerfully join the "Upper Indians" if they can all be located on the Kansas. It is supposed that 800,000 acres of land can be purchased from the Kansas Indians for a small sum, and that the Pottawatamies will readily remove thither, if the Government will increase their annuities, which are now about \$10,000, to \$11,000, allow them \$50,000 to pay the expenses of their removal, and \$60,000 for their improvements, and provide them with one year's subsistence in their new homes. This would be giving them about the same price for their lands which the Sacs and Foxes received—say 10 cents per acre.

No less than thirty eight treaties have been made at different times with the clans composing the present Pottawatamie nation. Once they owned large portions of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri, and they have been collected together under various treaties and at different intervals, in the country they now occupy, on the confines of the vast deserts or prairies where they cannot procure a subsistence by hunting or fishing, and where there are none of the sugar camps to which they have been accustomed. In a few years various limited annuities amounting to \$54,000 will cease, and there will then be left to them only a perpetual annuity of \$22,000, in addition to the interest on their improvement and education fund, amounting annually to about \$14,000. The whole nation numbers about 5,000 individuals, and consequently the annuities which they will receive in a few years, will amount, including all they are to receive annually, to a trifle more than seven dollars for each person.—Hence their demand is not an unreasonable one, when their present and approaching condition, and the vast amount of valuable land they have already ceded, are now willing to cede to the Government, are considered.

The policy of our Government has been for years to remove west of the Mississippi and south of the Missouri, all of the Indian tribes included within its territorial limits, so that they might be brought together, and receive the protection of, and if possible, be civilized by the whites. The race is fast passing away, and soon

ther century may not elapse before all of the tribes which have been removed west of the Mississippi, will have disappeared. It therefore becomes our Government to act liberally towards them. Many of the remnants of tribes located west of Missouri and Arkansas are represented as in a destitute, helpless and starving condition, compelled to beg of the whites corn and other articles of food, or subsist by stealing. Some of them are located on tracts of land exceedingly fertile, and as desirable as any west of the Mississippi, whilst others have been removed to tracts wholly valueless to Indians. Still humanity and sound policy demand that the design of our Government should be carried out, and that the Winnelagoes in Wisconsin and the Pottawatamies in Iowa should be induced to remove south of the Missouri river, and be provided there with the means of comfortable subsistence. It is supposed that the latter tribe will readily unite with the Kansas, who are said to be anxious for the union.

If the terms which it is supposed the Pottawatamies will accede to, are granted, they will then receive for each individual of the nation an annuity of about ten dollars, whilst the Sacs and Foxes receive about forty, and the Miamis ninety dollars. But the Superintendent should be permitted to go beyond the amount mentioned in the foregoing remarks, if necessary. There are many reasons for speedy action on this subject. The white population has already reached the lands belonging to the Pottawatamies, and the half-breeds who averse to removal, will have great and, it may be, a controlling influence over the Nation, as soon as the old chief Waw-bon-see, now very infirm, shall die. He is anxious to see his people well provided for, before he dies, and will exert great influence in favor of a treaty, if its terms are liberal. Such is the position of affairs at the present time.

Major Harvey has been successful beyond the expectations of those familiar with the feelings and wishes of the tribe. He has obtained from them a promise to sell, and thus prepared the way for a treaty. Nothing can now prevent the success of future negotiations but a praiseworthy disposition on the part of our Government. Whilst hesitating to pay a few additional dollars, the desired opportunity for treating successfully may be lost. The policy of our Government with regard to the Indian tribes should not be thwarted through a desire to save a few dollars. At best, they need all the aid they receive, and economy does not require that they should be impoverished, or driven to desperation.—Reporter.

We have selected the above to show the feelings and desires towards the Indians, of some people. Our mind is, that the Indians have just as good a right to buy out the Whites, as the Whites have to trifle with them; or stay where they are so long as they do not interfere with their neighbors.

The Eura—A Machine for making Latin Verse.—This machine, now exhibiting at the Egyptian hall, is one which presents much interest to scientific engineers, although it does not afford much facility to the attainment of elegant latin composition. Its operation resembles that of Brewster's kaleidoscope, which, by very simple means, produces an endless succession of geometric figures. As in the kaleidoscope, this machine is calculated to manufacture, in never ending series, Latin Hexameters. "At the rate of about a verse a minute, each verse being perfect in grammar, sense, and prosody." The machine may be stopped at any time, or suffered to go on continually producing new verses, "each of which is original, having never been produced before, and never to be repeated again." The law which governs the operation of this machine is the law of evolution, by which, as in Babbage's machine, endless combinations of a certain form are produced. The form of the verse produced is always the same. The following:—*Impia regna, foci pro gignunt jurgia densa,* is a specimen of the latinity and style of this mechanical poetry. The verb always appears in one place, and is always of one form, while the prevalence of neuter plurals is strikingly evident. The inventor of this machine is a Mr. Clark, a native of Glasgow, to whom the first idea of this verse-maker was suggested by an old book, the work of one of the monks of Glanbury Abbey, in which the theory of Mr. Clark's invention was contained. This was, with some labour, reduced to practice by Mr. Clark, and the result is the machine which we have attempted to describe.

GENERAL JACKSON'S LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT.

Extract of a letter from Nashville, to a gentleman in Washington, dated June 7.
"The last will and testament of the hero was this day approved in our county

court, and is of public record. He commenced by giving his body to the dust, whence it came, his soul to God that gave it, &c., devoting his estate, first to the payment of two debts, viz: one of \$6,000, with interest, borrowed of Gen. Plaque, of New Orleans; another of \$10,000, with interest, borrowed of Blair & Rives; and the balance to his son, Andrew Jackson, jr., with the exception of a few servants to his grand children.

The sword presented him by the State of Tennessee, he gives to A. J. Donelson, (his nephew), now charge d'affaires at Texas. The sword presented him at New Orleans, he leaves to Andrew Jackson Coffee, the son of old Gen. Coffee. The sword presented him at Philadelphia, he leaves to his grandson and namesake. The sword and pistols which he carried through the British and Indian wars, he leaves to General R. Armstrong. The pistols of Washington, by him given to Lafayette, and by Lafayette given to Jackson, he leaves to George Washington Lafayette, the son of Gen. Lafayette. Sundry other presents made him during his long and eventful career are left with his adopted son, with instructions to him, that, in the event of war, they shall, upon the restoration of peace, be distributed among those who shall have conducted themselves most worthy of their country in the conflict, in the opinion of their countrymen and the ladies.

It is dated, I think, in September, 1845, and revokes a will made by him several years before. It is in his own steady and firm handwriting, and, like all things that ever fell from his pen, breathes the purest patriotism throughout.

Excitement and Sport at Newport.—No event since the visit of La'Hercule, has produced so much excitement as has existed here this morning. At an early hour it became known that a shoal of black fish was in the offing, under rapid way for the harbor, and in less than an hour they made their appearance inside of Fort Wolcott. They received their first welcome from the boats of an outward bound whaler, which were soon joined by a fleet of boats from the wharves. The chase, the striking, and the towing in of the fish, were animated in the extreme. Before eleven o'clock 33 fish were dead and landed. They measured from 9 to 22 feet in length, and will yield from 2 to 9 barrels of oil. Hundred of spectators enjoyed the sport while standing on the wharves, and viewed the whaling corps engaged in this mimic chase of the monster of the deep. A "hundred barrel" fish could not have called forth more energy and skill than were displayed by the "old salts" in the whale boats. Two of the first was taken by a small boat not 12 feet long, and the way in which she walked through the water was a caution to country boys. Gravelly Point showed as many at low tide as hanged there by the neck, when 23 pirates made a last ride under the gallows in the reign of Queen Anne.—Newport Letter, July 7.

A METEOR.

A friend on board the U. S. schooner On-ka-hy-o has favored us with the following:
On the night of the 26th of May, 1845, about 11 o'clock, we then being in lat. 13 N. lon. 75 W., there appeared one of the most brilliant meteoric phenomena that I have ever witnessed. The whole heavens were illuminated, and seemed for a moment as if about to break into one extended sheet of flame.—The meteor itself was about one-third the size of the full moon, it appeared nearly in the zenith, and travelled with an accelerated velocity from NW. to SE. performing an arc of about 25 degrees; it then exploded, dividing into several fragments looking like so many shooting stars. Between eight and ten minutes after the explosion, we heard a report resembling a distant gun, but more prolonged, like the rolling sound of distant thunder. I should judge that we were about 130 miles from the spot where the explosion took place. What sensations it must have produced in one who could have been within a mile or two of it can be but faintly imagined. I have no doubt that it was an aerolite of the first class. The captain, officer of the deck, and myself, were the only officers that had the pleasure of witnessing this phenomenon; and both concurred with me in pronouncing it to be truly, awfully grand.—Norfolk Beacon.

New Bedford contains some opulent people. It numbers only 12,000 inhabitants, yet its real estate is valued at \$12,000,000, being \$1,000 to each man, woman, and child. New Bedford has 240 vessels engaged in the whale fisheries.—[Philadelphia Courier.

The Courier means to say, that every man, woman, and child would have \$1,000 apiece, were the \$12,000,000 equally divided, but as it is mostly possessed by a few rich capi-

talists, there are no doubt people in New Bedford who are not worth \$5, who are not worth any thing. We have known whalers—the poor fellows who earn nearly all the wealth of New Bedford—return from a three years' cruise with scarcely any thing coming to them, when "paid off," and not unfrequently are the cases where they are actually, by some hocus-pocus sort of management, brought in debt to the ship. A friend of ours, who was between three and four years chasing whales in the South Pacific, working harder than a negro slave, and living like a dog, found himself at the end of the voyage indebted to the owners in the sum of \$150! So goes the world, under the present state of things—those who do all the work get nothing comparatively, while those who do none, get all.

DECLIVITY OF RIVERS.

A very slight declivity will suffice to give the running motion to water. Three inches per mile, in a smooth straight channel, gives a velocity of about three miles an hour. The Ganges, which gathers the waters of the Himalaya mountains, the loftiest in the world, at eighteen hundred miles from its mouth, is only eighteen hundred feet above the level of the sea; that is, about twice as high as St. Paul's Church in London, and to fall these eight hundred feet in its long course, the water requires more than a month. The great river Magdalena, in South America, running for a thousand miles between two ridges of Andes, falls only five hundred feet in all that distance. Above the commencement of the thousand miles it is seen descending in rapids and cataracts from the mountains. The gigantic Rio de La Plata has so gentle a descent from the ocean, that in Paraguay, fifteen hundred miles from its mouth, ships are seen which have sailed against the current all the way by the force of the wind alone; that is to say, which, on the beautiful inclined plane of the stream, have been gradually lifted by the soft winds, and even against the current, to an elevation greater than that of the loftiest spire.

Peculiarities of Languages.—In all hot countries, men use, in speaking, a multitude of vowels, which are all pronounced by greater or lesser apertures of the mouth, in breathing and in speaking, and use very few consonants, all of which are produced by more or less complete interruption of the breath, and contact, or even closures of parts, among the organs of speech. Any one who examines the Italian language will find, therefore, about sixty vowels in every hundred letters; and in the Otahite (Tahitian) language, which sounds very like Italian, there are even more; it is about seventy five or eighty vowels in every hundred letters. The proportion is very different in England, in which consonants preponderate; and if we examine the language of Lapland or Greenland, or of the Arctic-American Esquimaux, we shall find that there are a number of consonants in their more than sesquipedalian words, and that most of these consonants are guttural, as they do not like to open their mouth to the cold air sufficiently to pronounce the labial, dental, or lingual consonant, much less the vowels, and most of all, the more open of the vowels. This is a universal law; though immigration of colonization, or the ancient transplantation of a whole nation by a tyrant conqueror, may sometimes present an apparent exception or anomaly, by our finding a language of people originally temperate or torrid, in frigid zone, or vice versa.

Medical Times.

CURA AND LIBERTY.—The Cleveland "Plain Dealer," gives the substance of a very interesting conversation had recently with one of the editors of the "Diario," a paper published in the city of Havana. Texas, annexation, and the signs of the times were the subject of conversation, and the Habanero, spoke with great warmth, a warmth amounting to enthusiasm, of his anticipations and those of the thousand others in his island, of the day when the power of the mother country having become a rope of sand, and her throne set at naught by the kingdoms of Europe, she shall have fallen a prey to their wiles and been divided between them, even as Poland was carved and served out peace meal to Russia, Prussia and Austria.—"In that day," said he, "we Habaneros will raise the stars and stripes upon

the walls of old Moro Castle, and declare our entire and unlimited independence of all European sway! We cannot be Spanish colonists long—we can be colonists of any other power never. Even to-day, we would become United States citizens if we were strong enough. But the Home Department has quartered an army of tens of thousands of soldiers upon us. We are under martial law. Our taxes are paid because the payment is enforced by bayonets which our own *piastres* must support. Our revenues are all framed out to monopolists, our privileges of trade sold by the crown to the highest bidder, and our colonial government the bitterest despotism ever suffered by an enduring people. But the time will come when the arm of the government will be shortened, and we shall be free to act alone, or like Texas, ask "protection from the American flag."

CALIFORNIA.

CHAPTER I.

The following extract, treating upon the soil and productions of California, we copy from a late work published in Cincinnati, by Capt. Lansford W. Hastings, leader of the Oregon and California emigrants of 1842.

Mr Hastings has recently been lecturing in this city, upon the advantages of emigrating to that country. The principle inducements held out, is a grant of land from the Mexican Government, not less than one square league nor over nine to every emigrant. The climate is never so cold as to freeze—and an instance of death on the coast by a fever, has never been known. The soil produces the fruit and vegetation of every climate in the known world.

From what has been said in reference to the climate, very correct conclusions may be readily drawn in reference to the adoption of this country to the promotion of health. There are few portions of the world, if any, which are so entirely exempt from all febrile causes. There being no low, marshy regions, the noxious miasmatic effluvia, so common in such regions, is here nowhere found. The purity of the atmosphere is most extraordinary, and almost incredible. So pure is it in fact, that flesh of any kind may be hung for weeks together, in the open air, and that, too, in the summer season, without undergoing putrefaction. The Californians prepare their meat for food, as a general thing, in this manner; in doing which no salt is required, yet it is sometimes used, as a matter of preference. The best evidence, however, that can be adduced, in reference to the superior health of this country is the fact that disease of any kind is very seldom known in any portion of the country. Cases of fever of any kind have seldom been known any where on the coast, but bilious intermittent fevers prevail to a very small extent, in some portions of the interior, yet they are of so extremely mild a type that it is very seldom found necessary to resort to medical aid. Persons attacked with these fevers, seldom adopt any other remedy than that of abstaining a short time from food or going to the coast. The latter remedy is infallible, and I am inclined to that opinion, from the fact that fevers are seldom known any where on the coast, and from one or two cases that came under my own observation. The extraordinary health on the coast is perhaps attributable in a great measure, to the effect of the exhilarating and refreshing sea breezes, which at all times prevail in that vicinity. All foreigners with whom I conversed on this subject, and who reside in that country, are unanimous and confident, in the expression of the belief, that it is one of the most healthy portions of the world. From my own experience and knowledge, especially of its entire exemption from all the ordinary causes of disease, and the extraordinary purity of its atmosphere, I am clearly of the opinion that there are few portions of the world which are superior, or even equal to this, in point of healthfulness and salubrity of climate. While all this region, especially on the coast, is entirely exempt from all febrile causes, it is entirely free from all sudden changes and extreme variableness of climate, or other causes of catarrhal, or consumptive affections; hence I cannot but think that it is among the most favorable resorts in the known world for invalids.

The productions will next engage our attention and here, such facts will be adduced as will, to some extent at least, sustain the view taken upon another page, in reference to the extraordinary fertility of the soil. The productions of the Western section will be found to differ very materially from those of the Eastern. I shall first notice those of the Western section, at some length. The timber of this section is generally confined to the coast, the rivers and mountains; but there are many portions of the different valleys, of the rivers, which are well supplied with good timber. The largest and

most valuable timber, is found upon the coast, where dense forests in many places are found, consisting of fir, pine, cedar, red wood, (a species of cedar) spruce, oak, ash and poplar. Much of this timber grows to an enormous size, especially the red wood, fir and pine, which are frequently seen two hundred, and even two hundred and fifty feet in height, and fifteen or twenty feet in diameter.—This timber makes excellent lumber, but its vast size renders it extremely difficult either to chop or saw it with any degree of facility. The timber in the interior, both on the rivers and on the valleys remote from the rivers, consists chiefly of oak, of almost every variety, including red, white and live oak, ash, poplar, cherry and willow. It consists chiefly however, of the different varieties of oak and ash. The timber of the mountains consists of pine, fir, arbutus, cedar and spruce. Besides the varieties of timber here mentioned, in many portions of the country there is a dense undergrowth of thorns, hazels, briars, roses and grape vines, both upon the coast and in the interior. The timber of the Eastern section is much the same as that of the Western section. Here, as in that section, it is chiefly confined to the mountains and rivers, but it is generally of a much smaller growth than the same species found in that section. It consists principally of pine, fir, spruce, cedar, ash, poplar, cherry and willow are generally found upon, and in the vicinity of the streams, while the fir, pine, spruce and cedar are found mostly upon, and in the neighborhood of the mountains and more elevated regions. The undergrowth of this section also consists principally of hazels, thorns, briars, and grape vines.—As before remarked, there are some portions of this section which produce scarcely any vegetation besides the wormwood, or properly, artemisia and the prickly pear. It is frequently asserted that there is a very great deficiency of timber in this country, but such truly is not the case; there is ample timber in both sections, and in all the various proportions of each, for all useful purposes. It is true there is not the same quantity of timber here as found in some portions of Oregon, or in some parts of the States, yet the same quantity is not required, in a climate of such extraordinary mildness and uniformity.

Both the climate and the soil are eminently adapted to the growing of wheat, rye, oats, barley, beans and peas, hemp, flax, tobacco, cotton, rice, coffee, corn and cane, as well as all kinds of vegetables, and especially such as potatoes, turnips, beets, carrots, onions and the like. And both the soil and climate are no less adapted to the growing of the greatest varieties of fruits; among which are apples, peaches, plums, cherries and grapes, as well as most of the tropical and northern grains and fruits, particularly such as oranges, lemons, citrons, dates, figs and pomegranates. It is rather surprising that almost all of the tropical and northern grains and fruits should be produced here, in conjunction in the same latitude; but it is no more surprising, than it is to find a southern climate in a northern latitude, as is the case every where upon the Pacific coast, and which is clearly attributable to the causes stated on a previous page.—There are other mediate causes which might be assigned, but the above is, manifestly, the proximate cause—yet accounting for a northern latitude possessing a southern climate is, after all, much like accounting for a northern man's possessing southern principles; many circumstances, in either case, must be taken into the account. Without attempting to assign any further reasons, however I will proceed; for perhaps it is sufficient for the present purpose to show that such is the fact, for which each can account as his leisure, and in his own way. Many kinds of the grains and fruit above enumerated, are indigenous; for instance the oats, wheat, rye; many of the tropical fruits and a great variety of grapes; flax, a kind of hemp, red and white clover, are also indigenous productions. The oats here alluded to, have precisely the external appearance of our common oats, but upon examination it will be seen that the grain differs slightly from that of ours. It is rather smaller, and is covered with a kind of fuzzy indurment; otherwise it is precisely similar to that of our common oats. They generally grow much higher than ours, and the stalk is much larger, but this is attributable to the superior fertility of the soil, and the greater generative influence of the climate, and not to the difference of the species. Their usual height is about two or three feet, and the stalk is, commonly about the size of our ordinary oats; but they are frequently found even eight feet high, having a stalk half an inch in diameter. Several of the German farmers informed me that they had often seen many thousands of acres in a body, which were taller than they could reach when on their backs. They only grow to this height during those seasons which are preceded by the falling of an extraordinary amount of rain during the rainy season.

that, comparatively little rain fell during the previous rainy season; but on several occasions I measured the stalk of oats which were six feet long, and nearly half an inch in diameter. In travelling through the various sections of the country, I have passed thousands of acres, which were from two to five feet in height, and as dense as they could possibly stand; when at the same time I almost hourly saw the old stalks of years previous, which were seven or eight feet in length, and sufficiently large and strong for walking sticks. It is not uncommon, either in a dry or wet season, to see continuous plains and valleys, of thousands of acres in extent, which are thickly and almost entirely clad with oats of two or three feet in height which would produce much more abundant crops than our cultivated oats. In many portions, if a crop of oats, he has nothing to do but designate a certain tract as his oat field, and either fence it, or employ a few Indians to prevent the herds from grazing upon it, which being done in May or June he reaps a much larger crop than we are unable to do in any of the States, with all the labor and expense of cultivation.

The clover, of which I speak, is in all respects like our ordinary red and white clover grown in the different States with the exception of its growing much larger. Its usual height is about two or three feet, but vast bodies of it are found four or five feet in height, and as dense as it can possibly grow. It is chiefly confined to the valleys contiguous to the river, but it is also sometimes found in large bodies in many of the plains and on the hills. All of the bottoms and valleys as well as many of the plains and hills abound with this clover, which, when matured, affords a most excellent natural hay, of which all kinds of stock are extremely fond. The hay found among the spontaneous productions, is in all respects like that grown in the States. Its general height is two or three feet, though it is frequently found much larger. Unlike the oats and clover, it is chiefly confined to the northern portion of the country, and is seldom found in larger tracts than five or six hundred acres in a body, but wherever it is found it grows very densely, and luxuriantly, even more so than that grown in the East. The fibres appear to be equally as strong as those of the ordinary flax, and as it is, in truth, the same species. It is used by the Indians to a very large extent, for the purpose of making seines and ropes, to which purpose it is found to be admirably suited. The hemp found here does not resemble ours, nor is it properly hemp, although so called; it is properly a species of the spurge, commonly called milk weed, but there called hemp. Like the spurge, it emits a milky juice when wounded; grows three feet high, and has a tough fibrous bark, which is used by the Mexicans and Indians in large quantities, for making ropes, seines, and for various other purposes. Comparatively, it grows in very small quantities, for you very seldom see more than fifty or a hundred acres of it together. Wheat and rye are also said to be of indigenous growth, but I am not of that opinion, although I have seen wheat, rye, oats, clover and flax, all growing together, more than three hundred miles from any settlement. But upon a close observation, I perceived that the wheat and rye were found only in the immediate vicinity of the incampments of the traders and trappers, who have for years traversed that country. Upon inquiring of those who have resided in that country for many years, I ascertained that the traders and trappers in passing through the interior, frequently take both wheat and rye with them, as food for themselves and their horses.

These facts were fully convincing to my mind, that the wheat and rye had been introduced into the interior in that manner. Other persons informed me that they had very frequently seen both wheat and rye far in the interior, and in portions of the country never visited by the traders and trappers, but still I am of the opinion, that if not introduced in the above manner, they must have been introduced by the Indians or fowls, and although they are spontaneous, yet they are not indigenous productions. The various grasses found here, are much like those found in Oregon and many of the States. That common to the lower valleys and bottoms, is much larger and coarser than that which grows upon the more elevated valleys, plains and hills. The former usually grows about two or three feet high, while the latter grows but about six inches or a foot high. The short grass is much the finest and sweetest, and is always sought after, in preference, by all herbivorous animals. Both kinds here alluded to, form a very excellent quality of natural hay, during the summer, of which the herds are very fond, and which is sought by many grazing animals in preference to the green herbage, which is found at every season of the year. Thus it is seen that the various grasses, the oats and clover, all of which are indigenous productions, not only afford inexhaustible pasturage, during the growing season, but also inexhaustible provender during all the residue of the year.

To be Continued.

COUNTRY OF THE LAKE SUPERIOR.

SAULT STE. MARIE, July 5, 1845.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

I am thus far on my return home from the Lake Superior country. The difficulty of sending any communications from the Upper Peninsula is my only excuse in not permitting you to know long ere this of my whereabouts, doings, &c. I am now at a place where a Post

Office exists, and readily embrace the first opportunity of writing to you.

I have gathered much information respecting the Lake Superior country, which I will serve up to you from time to time. On my arrival here I found among many others bound to the copper country—Dr. David Henshaw, late Secretary of the Navy; Mr. Brinkerhoff, M. C. from Ohio; Mr. Williams, M. C. from Massachusetts; Hon. O. D. Lieut. Gov. of Michigan, and Major Morrell, of your city, besides some dozen or more members of the Senate and House of Representatives of Michigan; merchants, bankers, artisans, &c. &c. They took passage in the schooners Swallow and Chippewa, and ere this reach as you will be found safely landed at Copper Harbor.

I visited among other places at Kee-wee-naw Point, the famous location of the Late Superior Copper Mining Company, better known as the 'Boston Company,' under the superintendence of Col. Chas. H. Grafton, a gentleman in every sense of the word. This location is situated to the West of Fort Wilkies about 18 or 20 miles, through which runs North and South, the Eagle River. A letter of introduction to Col. Grafton soon placed in my possession every thing that was necessary and entertaining for a tourist to know. This Company have now in operation three shafts. The first is seventy-four feet deep, and the vein twenty-three feet wide. The second is thirty-five feet deep, and the vein twenty-two feet wide. The third is thirty-one feet deep, and the vein six feet wide, and each of these three veins exceeds two and a half miles in length. The veins are all within half a mile of each other, and produce silver and copper averaging from 60 to 70 per cent. They have now on hand, thrown up from the shafts, some four hundred tons, which will be ready for shipment to the Boston market by the 1st of September next.

Col. Grafton has under him nearly 125 men, who are now busily engaged in erecting pounders and crushers, under which passes the trap rock in which the ore is found. The ore after this process is taken and washed in large wire sieves, which separates the rock from the metal; it is then dried, and put into kegs weighing from 200 to 300 pounds and ready for market. One thing is very certain, that it can never be smelted in the Lake Superior country without great and unnecessary expense. The chemical laboratories of the East, I am told, prefer purchasing the ore in kegs rather than in the pig. One house alone in Boston will use fifty tons per week. The Pittsburgh company last week at a blast blew up a beautiful specimen of the black oxide of copper, weighing from 12 to 1300 pounds; it is seven feet long, three feet wide and two feet thick, and will yield over 60 per cent of copper. It is now on its way to your city under care of J. Hays, Esq., and will reach New York by the 25th inst.

On our passage from Copper Harbor to this place we had among our passengers Capt. B. Stannard, a brother of Capt. Charles S. Stannard, and the original discoverer of a rock (in Lake Superior) now rendered somewhat conspicuous by the increase of navigation, and known among all navigators as the 'Stannard Rock.' From Capt. B. Stannard I ascertained the following particulars in relation to this famous rock, about which the press has been so much at loggerheads. The first American bottom on Lake Superior was the John Jacob Astor. She came out in the summer of 1835, was 150 tons burthen, was commanded by Capt. Chas. S. Stannard, and owned by the American Fur Company.

In August, 1835, the Astor was bound for La Pointe, an island at the extreme Western end of Lake Superior, and among a group known as 'The Apostles,' upon which the American Fur Company have had for many years a depot for the Lake Superior country; on her way up from this place, on the 26th day of August, the rock was discovered by Capt. Chas. S. Stannard as the Astor was standing in for Kee-wee-naw Point. The rock is trap, and in still water is nearly four feet out; it is some thirty or forty feet in length, and fifteen or twenty feet in width; on the North side the water is very deep, while on the South a short projects from a quarter to a half a mile in length. From the extreme end of Kee-wee-naw Point it bears S. E. 4 East, distance 20 miles. It is the opinion of all who have seen it that no light house can ever be built upon it with safety. The danger can very easily be avoided by placing a bell on the rock, similar to those for many years in operation on the Scotch and Irish coasts.

It is somewhat singular that our government have never finished the survey of Lake Superior. The only correct chart of the entire coast is that made by the British government many years ago, under the able superintendence of Capt. Bayfield. With the information derived from this excellent chart our government appear perfectly satisfied, and to this hour, the only map used by the Ordnance Department at Washington, and by the superintendence of the mineral lands at Porter's Island, is that of Bayfield. This should not be so. The mineral wealth and commercial advantages, now growing daily into favorably notice, demand from the hands of the next Congress an appropriation large enough to complete the canal around the Falls of St. Mary's, and also to furnish to navigators a chart which shall not only embody all that Bayfield has given to the public, but also the course of our rivers on the South side of the lake, the depth of water at the mouths, the bars, reefs, shoals, rocks, points of the compass from point to point, &c.; together with such other information as would

readily suggest itself to a scientific projector.

Lake Superior, unlike Ontario, Erie, Huron, St. Clair and Michigan, will never need one dollar of public or private money for harbors; Nature has done her best, and art would fail to make them better; all she will ever require will be Light Houses—one is needed at this very hour at White Fish Point—another at Kee-wee-naw Point, and a third at La Pointe. The Mariner now supplies the want by firing a cannon; if near land it reverberates and echoes among the trap and conglomerate hills, producing an echo equal to thunder; if land is distant it instantly dies away. Necessity, says the old adage, is the mother of inventions—this is a strange and unsafe way. The brig Astor was wrecked on the beach at Copper Harbor in the fall of 1844, for want of a Light House. Fortunately no lives were lost, but the American Fur Company lost a vessel which cost them over \$20,000.

Yours, FLINT.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 13 1845.

The last Shingle.—The Neighbor has been delayed a few hours, in order to say that the last shingle has been laid upon the roof of the Temple. The roof is now completed, and the sash and window frames having been made ready, the house of the Lord may be considered 'enclosed.' We thank the Lord who hath extended his arm to help us accomplish so much in so short a time, and we pray for his continued aid for its final completion.

Fast.—To-morrow is a fast day.

See! hear! weep!—'Blow ye the trumpet in Zion.' * * * And I will show forth wonders in the heavens and in the earth, blood, and fire, and vapors of smoke.' (Joel 2—) Every person acquainted with events, or history, or signs, or even the speculations of the newspapers, expects some wonderful change in the affairs of governments and men, and more than all, in the providence of God. The Millerites have waked up a foolish spirit, that urges on the belief, that Christ is to come before he purifies the earth of sin, or even gathers Israel according to the promise made to the fathers. Other disaffected beings have other projects to tease the fluctuating minds of a weak generation with: While the Latter day saints, in the name of Israel's God, come forth with scripture and prophecy, declaring what shall be, and lo! the calamities are here!

Nor is this all; there is a belief in man, which all the wisdom, cunning, sophistry, fool hardiness, or bravado of sectarians, infidels, heathens, and even nothingarians, have failed to kill or cure; that belief is this; that God once destroyed the inhabitants of the world by water for wickedness; and that he will again destroy them in the last days for their abominations, by fire! This the scriptures teach; and this will come upon the world like a thief at night.

The prophet says: 'For behold, the Lord will come with fire, and with his chariots like a whirlwind, to render his anger with fury, and his rebuke with flames of fire.'

For by fire and by his sword will the Lord plead with all flesh; and the slain of the Lord shall be many.

In the twelfth chapter and forty ninth verse of Luke, Jesus Christ uses this strong language: I AM COME TO SEND FIRE ON THE EARTH; and what will I, if it be already kindled? Now gentle reader, and ye wise editors, we have quoted three passages of scripture as a prelude to thousands and as a warning to millions, and who will spread the news from house to house; from neighborhood to neighborhood; from town to town; from country to country; from state to state, and from nation to nation, that Jesus Christ has begun to burn up the world! Who will act as a faithful watchman and give notice that the fire has already commenced, and will burn up all that have no refuge? In the midst of this awful conflagration, there will be three awful deliverances; for it is written: 'And it shall come to pass, that whosoever shall call on the name of the Lord shall be delivered; for in mount Zion and in Jerusalem shall be deliverance, as the Lord hath said, and in the remnant whom the Lord shall call.'

A later prophet, and one too, who holds the keys to unlock the stores for this generation, has said: 'Behold now it is called to day, (until the coming of the Son of man) and verily it is a day of sacrifice, and a day for the titing of my people; for he that is tithed shall not be burned (at his coming); for after to day cometh the burning; this is speaking after the manner of the Lord; for verily I say, to-morrow all the proud and they that do wickedly shall be as stubble; and

I will burn them up, for I am the Lord of hosts; and I will not spare any that remaineth in Babylon.' So now to conclude this short article, all we can say, is, Babylon is burning! Babylon is burning! Cast on water, cast on water! Babylon is burning! Babylon is burning! And still will increase.

HOW D'YE DO!

O, THAT wheat which you promised to bring to this office is due and wanted. Fulfill your promises: will ye?

YES, YES! That wheat which you said you could just as well haul as not, if brought, will show you are honest; and satisfy the cravings of those that need.

AYE, all the articles promised, whether eatables, drinkables, wearables, or pocketables, (in the form of money,) will now be more acceptable than any other time because *them fellows what work off the Neighbor* are quite as keen for the 'good things' of the earth, as you are for the great news of the world; Now will you live and help live!

Wanted immediately 1000 or more new subscribers, paying in advance for both papers, that we may be enabled to increase our facilities according to the increase of blessings and calamities. Who is that, that said he did not like to be damned so! Let him come here and we will tell him a story of one who always obtained a double crop from his field, by tending it well in its time, and praying the Lord of the vineyard to bless it. Come, come, no grumbling; the wool that warms a sheep, clothes a man, and the ground that sweats with sap, is full of sugar too.

Come, let go that grip of so much; no man has been able to steal and carry off when he died, any of mother earth's things; they are all here, just as plenty as they were; on that blessed morning when God said, they were 'very good.' So, let go! and let all have a portion; 'man wants but little, nor wants that long.'

Signs of the times.—The New York Bulletin contains the following *caption* to the articles on the second page:—The increase of crime; shocking attempt at suicide; a tale of horror; naval; navy department; two inebrates, &c.; suicide; child burned; attempt at suicide; railroad accident; drowned; drowned; distressing suicide; was killed; suicide; drowned; found dead; dread! attempt to kill a man; killed; killed; the Westleys and Fre church of Scotland; organization, &c.; moral influence of British soldiers; disease of Michigan; Missouri; naval assembly; stabbing women; and double crime. Ah! as Pat said, when he saw Dermot crying while chewing a mouthful of cayenne, 'what is the matter?' I was crying, sir, because my father was hung. Pat immediately took a spoonful of the same beverage, and Dermot observing his eyes water, says, 'and what is the matter with you Pat?' Oh! oh! I was crying because you were not hung when your father was.' So this generation has only to cry at one another till the last woe is swallowed.

Nauvoo House.—Perseverence and industry have done more towards beautifying the world, than money. On last Saturday we noticed the scaffold poles standing round the basement story of the Nauvoo House. This augurs well; the materials being mostly ready, we shall not have to wait many weeks, till the body of that house, among the many improvements now going ahead, will grace the city. If from 20 to 30 good bricklayers are engaged, the 800,000 or 1,000,000 brick, in about six weeks, will be piled into a fabric, which, when finished, will rank among the best in America for the comfort and convenience of travellers.

The great speculating world go ahead on money and knavery; the Mormons on labor and faith: The former trusts in gods of silver and gold, upheld by the sword; the latter relies upon the God of Israel, sustained by the prophets and eternal truth, which is Mormonism—and who has the best calculator; the biggest field for improvement; the longest time for enjoyment, and largest magazine for contingencies?

Boat ahoy!—Dr Young has provided a neat skill for the accommodation of pleasure and passengers on the Rapids, (as per advertisement;) and now, you that wish, give the doctor a try whether he can cut water by long measure, or arithmetical progression.

Chant.—Last Sabbath, the band having ascended the steeple of the Temple, gave a chant as the congregation dispersed from the grove, and being so high, the effect was as near heavenly as any thing we can think of.

Ominous.—A new paper called 'Toolsboro' Times, and New Boston Advertiser,' made its appearance up the river, the 27th ult. The 'Mysteries of Nauvoo,' is the novel intention of the thing. It is all ominous; this generation love folly and fallacy, and the author is a perfect TOOL. This generation, can exclaim like Dermot, when holding his mouth open under the plumb tree to catch plumbs, 'have these plumbs got leg-gings, Pat?' No says Pat; 'Then,' says Dermot, 'I've swallowed a straddle bug,' (meaning a tree toad, which had jumped into his mouth in the room of a plumb, just like the mysteries of Nauvoo from Toolsboro') for I felt it kick."

Lawrence biting.—Every city seems to be pestered with a large number of loafers, who used to be distinguished by the appellation of lazy men, and idle boys, dangerously bitten by Lawrence. The best remedy that now comes to mind to cure them, is the oil of history, applied diligently to the bare back. Should Nauvoo ever be troubled with the like as much as they are with 'Religious Counterfeit Detecters,' whose cars peer up so *ja-c-k-a-s-s-i-c-a-l-l-y*,—may virtuous men and women learn them to sing twenty backwards, till they know that industry leads to competency; viz:—'Nineteen, seventeen, fifteen, thirteen, eleven, nine, seven, five, three, two, one.' 'Twenty, eighteen, sixteen, fourteen, twelve, ten, eight, six, four, and I have done.'

Boston notion.—From the American Eagle, we learn that Judge Cushing after patiently setting one afternoon to hear a case fined James M. Muhlberg, a Bostonian, one dollar for disturbing a Mormon meeting at Suffolk Hall. The statutes of the state, allow \$10 in such cases, but Mormonism *criminally* official dignity so powerfully that frequently, (as in Missouri) it can not be found. Rulers, Judges and Priests, go ahead and pour in the melted lead—old consciences are cheap!

He should Watch as well as Pray.—While a Priest was performing service in Calvary church New York city, an arch rogue slipped into the vestry and stole his coat and vest, and cleared himself in triumph.

So so.—It is very fashionable among the Saints, to have every thing about right. Those that can't endure such a righteous course, generally leave for the society of 'guinea hens,'—or parts unknown, and business of a private nature. As saith the 'sixteen mile pointer,' below.

Butter.—Any man that wants to make money, living within fifty or an hundred miles of Nauvoo, let him bring butter, (well secured) by the ton.—Butter is cash at a fair price, in Nauvoo.

Rain.—On Friday last, about six P. M. it commenced raining moderately, and continued three or four hours. The effects were exhilarating.

Foggy.—The St. Louis Gazette, boasts of the Helen, a light draught steamer, drawing only ten or twelve inches water, and says she can run where the ground is a little damp, or in a fog. If she can run in shallower water, or in thicker fog than the Gazette, we should be afraid that her 'friction' would set her on 'fire! D'ye take-eh?

Special Election.—We have not the official vote of the city—but suppose they will exceed 1,800 which, with the other democratic votes of the county, will elect Mr. Backenstos as Sheriff, and Mr. Miller as Coroner, by handsome majorities.

How to find the day of the week.—Punch says, gold will tell you it is just the beginning; Silver, that it is about the middle; and Coppers that you are near the end of the week.

Vir qui scribit.—Messrs Chambers and Norcum of St. Louis, on their way up the river, gave Nauvoo a call this week. Mr. Chambers, one of the editors of Missouri Republican, is 'the man who writes,' and if he does justice to the city of the saints, will say: wisdom, grace and industry, form a delightful habitation.

Change.—The New York Messenger says:—'The office of the "Millennial Star" in Liverpool, Eng., has been removed from 36 Chapel Street, to Hanley's Buildings, Bath Street.' We give this notice for the information of those directing letters.

What's in a Name?—A new paper has recently been started at Madrid called *El Burro*—the Jackass.—N. O. Pic.

In St. Louis a Jackass. has just brought forth such a paper. It ought to be called a mule or may be a *junart*.

Creole Porcelain.—We have seen several rich specimens of porcelain ware, manufactured at Gretna, opposite this city, which for beauty of finish and transparency equal any of foreign manufacture that we have yet observed. The sand from which these specimens were made is that of the Mississippi river, procured about Baton Rouge and Plaquemine.—N. O. Pic.

Wonder if the beautiful 'and how' about Nauvoo, are of the same special! If so, having the best men in the world, 'as well as the best religion,' it will be best to give *connoisseurs of crockery* a sample of Porcelain from Nauvoo.—What say our boss Potters?

Bustling.—The N. O. Pic. which by the bye is a little lazy this hot weather, tells the following story on the *fair sex*, by the help of the 'Advertiser.' (the men we suppose never carry on any S-h-a-r-p-i-a-n-a.)

Every thing in a bustle.—Tricks of Female Shop-Lifters in New York. The female shop-lifters of New York have adopted the plan of securing their plunder about their persons in such a manner as to give them the appearance of having on a fashionable bustle. One of these ladies, says the Advertiser, was detected stealing a few days since, and on examination it was found that she had secreted the following articles:—one piece of calico, six pair of hose, one large shawl, sixteen yards of silk, one dozen spools of cotton, six papers of pins, three pair of kid gloves, and a bundle of cotton baling!

Tobacco fumigation.—The following specimen of 'long nines,' is extracted from the St. Louis Price Current, of Saturday Aug. 2. Verily the present generation is very much given to cheating.

[In various city papers a sale of two bids is reported at \$22 25 a 25 25 per hundred. In justice to growers of Tobacco generally, and particularly to other competitors for Premiums, it is proper that this error (unintentional no doubt) be corrected. By a pre concerted understanding between the holder and a few buyers, two bids were bid off at the above figures respectively, but it was no sale. The best bid would probably have commanded \$10 a 12, and the second \$8 a 10 per hundred. The two bids in question were originally bought on plantation by present holder at \$6 a 8 per hundred.]

First rate.—The Electric Telegraph, says a Yankee paper, is used in England to aid in catching thieves. A man swindles a green one in Southampton, and takes rail road to London. Ere he reaches his destination, the London police have heard all; and, on his arrival, tap him on the shoulder as familiarly as it they had caught him in the very act.

Almost equal to revelation. "A wise man foresees evil and hides himself,"—that is all the difference.

Alleghany City, near Pittsburgh. July 25th, 1845.

PRES. BRIGHAM YOUNG—

Dear Sir:—I write to inform you of my arrival in this place, and also to inform you of matters as they exist here. Brother Hyde will have informed you of our interview with W. E. McLellan, on board the Steamboat; I met him in the street in Pittsburgh; he made a very severe attack on me about Bro. Hyde's Pamphlet, and told me I had been peddling them about town and made myself liable to 2000 dollars bail, or imprisonment. I said, (indeed) I did not know it; but I am not afraid at any rate; and, Mr. McLellan, I want you to know that I am not a peddler. He then took hold of the other end of his walking stick, and said if it was not for his religion he would beat me about the street; and if Miss Rigdon was related to him he would do it any how. I began to watch the figure of his face, and stopped close up to him in case a blow should come, so that I might be the better able to hand him the change for such conduct. He next made some statements about a number of females in Nauvoo, who were gone lunatic on account of the treatment they had received from the brethren, which to my knowledge were utterly false. I told him he had stated things that neither myself, or he, or any one else, ever knew to exist in Nauvoo. He next, in a very angry tone, made complaints against Bill Smith as he so called Bro. William, stating that he had put a paragraph in the Neighbor as long as his (McL's) arm: I told him I knew nothing about it, and laughed at him, he became very angry and all of a sudden turned away from me, saying *repent of your sins, and go about your business; and he went suddenly about his business, if he had any.*

There are still fires and rumors of fires; the fire bells are ringing at this moment, and they rang the alarm of fire three times yesterday. The inhabitants seem in constant consternation about fire, and yet the Rigdons have never set the river on fire once with all the friction they have made in this region, but there is a rumor that they have set fire to houses in order to fulfil their prophecies.

But Mr. Rigdon is about to move on to the East, and there purchase land and settle. He has a revelation to this effect, that all his followers must sell all their goods and houses, and lands, or the Lord will not bless them. This move will not carry unanimously, as I understand, many of them, if not all who have anything to dispose of, are going to keep their pro-

was worth \$3000. Two individuals were arrested on suspicion but discharged for want of proof.

Black Tongue.—The disease called the black tongue has made its appearance in one of the female schools of Beardstown, Kentucky. Two deaths have occurred, and the physicians in attendance have recommended a dispersion of the pupils, which has been done.

Lynch Law.—Recently a respectable German woman in St Louis was assaulted by a gang of ruffians, who were bathing, and stripped naked. Subsequently a mob, with its accustomed clear-sightedness, fell upon an innocent man, who had also been bathing, and beat him severely for what the ruffians alone were guilty of.

☞ A violent tornado swept the banks of the Ohio, between Vevay and Warsaw, on the 27th ult. Trees of the largest size were broken down, crops of corn prostrated, and some houses unroofed. It seemed to be confined to a narrow strait on the banks of the river; the rain was falling in torrents at the time.

Gambling in France.—The rage for gambling, says the National, has assumed gigantic proportions. It has not only seized young people: men occupying places usually held to be sacred, indulge in that dangerous passion with frenzy. We have been told that a certain notary lately lost in one night the sum of \$3,000. Every night, companies meet at some of the first-rate *restaurants* in Paris, for the purpose of gambling, where the losses amount frequently to 5,000, 10,000, 30,000, and even 50,000 francs.

Destructive Fire.—The Baltimore Patriot of the 30th says: A fire occurred about half past three o'clock this morning, at the "Franklin Works," about seven miles from Baltimore, owned by Messrs. Wethered & Brothers, in a large three-story building used as a wood-house and store. This extensive building, a large stock of wool, and most of the goods in the store were consumed. The loss, we understand, will probably be from \$20,000 to \$30,000. We are informed that there is an insurance on the building and stock of \$10,000 in the Merchant's office of this city, and \$3,000 in the Equitable Society.

The Drought in North Carolina.—The Petersburg Intelligencer states that meal is carried into North Carolina, ninety miles by railroad, such being the severity of the drought that the mills are unable to grind.

Horrible.—An infant four months old, whose parents resided at No. 130 Water street, was suffocated on Saturday morning the 19th, in the following dreadful manner. The child was lying upon a bed which was generally removed in the day time and put in a box, and the female who had the duty to perform, rolled up the bed without noticing the child and put it away. When the child was missed and search made for it, it was of course dead.

Steamboat Sunk.—The Oregon, from the Ohio, brings intelligence of the sinking of the steamer *Dr. J. Watson*, bound to this port, about forty miles below Louisville.

Fires in London.—It appears from an official return that during the year, up to the 27th ultimo, no fewer than 411 fires have happened in London and its suburbs. Their magnitude is greatly on the increase compared with those of former years, although the number of lives sacrificed have averaged alike for many years past.

Incendiarism in Boston.—No less than eight incendiary attempts were made in Boston on Friday night, which were happily discovered in time to prevent any serious results. Among the houses set on fire was that of Engine No. 18, which was fired while the company and their machine were engaged in suppressing a fire in Brattle street, probably not by the same fiends.

Fires.—On Saturday night about 12 o'clock, three dwelling houses, a stable and two horses were burnt in Fulton, and yesterday afternoon a frame dwelling on Water street, between Plum street and Western Row in this city, was consumed. The occupants in both cases saved most of their furniture.—*Cin. Herald.*

Extract.—We take the following from a communication in the St. Louis Gazette.

Morning did come at length. By breakfast time the City of the Prophet hove in sight. Those who have seen Nauvoo, know that it is built on one of the most eligible sites for a town or city to be found from New Orleans to Galena. Its present population is said to be from 10,000 to 15,000 mostly Mormon. The Mississippi makes a curve at Nauvoo, so that the city is washed by the river on the north and west and south. A gradual ascent for a mile and a half gives the city a fine appearance from the river, affording, also, a commanding view to all resident there. The temple is nearly completed, surrounded by a stone wall, apparently twelve or fifteen feet high, [that is, will when built.] Near the temple stands a stone building, incomplete, designed, at its commencement, for a hotel. It is contemplated now to complete it for purposes of education. Many of the houses of Nauvoo are of good size; built of brick, and indicating a com-

portable amount of this world's goods on the part of the proprietors. Most of the residents are in log cabins, many of them neatly whitewashed. As we approached the city—just as the sun was rising over the hills, and reflected back from the glittering white sides of hundreds of these cabins—it looked like an encampment. I understand that the settlers are more comfortable than they have been at any previous period. They will steal though; [In the absence of all legal proof the man that made that assertion is a thief and a liar.] and the exasperation of the citizens of Hancock county seems in no degree abated.—It was the opinion of a gentleman of that county, on board, that before two years shall have passed another Missouri war will be enacted there, [of course if mobocracy rules.] We had several Mormons on the Monona.—There was much abuse heaped upon their sect by many of the passengers. The Mormons present were ever ready to vindicate Nauvoo from all aspersions—not, however, as Mormons. They seemed a little ashamed to confess, before a crowd so evidently disposed to condemn and condemn them, that they were the followers of the martyr prophet. They simply style themselves residents at Nauvoo, well acquainted with the people, knowing them to be good and honest, courteous to strangers, whistling out of town those only who were disorderly and inclined to kick up a row, &c. [Quite modest.]

Our boat was soon stormed at the landing by scores of boys and girls, with Nauvoo hats and canes. The latter, particularly, found ready purchasers among the travellers from a distance. And why not? A cane from the tomb of Mahomet many a sober, sedate, common-sense citizen would love to possess. Why not, likewise, one from the garden of the Prophet of the West? The hats were neatly made, and sold well. [Hats and canes find ready purchasers—what! buy from thieves! ah ye wretch!] It is strange, but it is true—the Mormons seem to be unshaken in their confidence that Joe Smith was the appointed Prophet of God. [That's a fact.] That he was corrupt, some freely admit; but not so as to abate a single jot from the high authority vested in him as a minister of heaven.—What is to be the fate of Mormonism in the West? and into whose hands is the fair site of Nauvoo to fall within the next ten years? Such were the queries that occupied my mind, as the last cabin of the Mormons slipped from my view, and we ploughed our upward course to the cool and refreshing North. [The scripture says the righteous shall inherit the earth.]

Your's, truly, —

☞ To conclude: what a wonderful engine Mormonism is! Mobbers kill it, priests bury it, and speculators wonder whose hands the property will fall into *within the next ten years*—and yet *eternal truth* goes ahead!—What terrible discernment of the future! When Babylon falls like a mill stone cast into the sea, the mystery will be solved.

Fire bill.—The New York Express of Monday morning, July 1st, says—The losses of the Insurance Companies we have estimated with as much accuracy as it can be done now, and from good sources of information, at \$4,815,000. Among merchants, insurances are generally effected up to the full amount of their goods, but not so on buildings, or among other classes of persons. If one-half has been insured, the loss is \$9,650,000; if one third, the loss is \$14,445,000. Apart from the losses of the Insurance Companies here, we know in one store of an insurance in Europe for \$400,000. We fear the whole loss will reach ten millions, although some estimate it at not over seven or eight millions. It is fortunate that the fire did not happen a little later in the year, as the stocks are now comparatively low.

Teas Destroyed.—It is said that nearly three entire cargoes of teas have been destroyed by the fire.

Great Loss in Broadway.—The looking-glass plate store, of Esak & Co., contained the greatest amount probably of any one building, in value of property. It is said that the loss will be more than half a million of dollars—four hundred thousand of which is insured in Europe, besides some other insurance.

The bodies of several persons, partly consumed, have been discovered; and several men, women, and children, are yet missing.

Buildings Destroyed.—A writer gives the following list—

On Broad street	180
Broadway	50
Beaver	85
New	66
Marketfield	65
Exchange Place	51
Merchants' Court	10
Stone-street	41
Whitehall	15
South William	13

546

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, of the 19th ult. we select the following additional particulars:

Among the property destroyed by the fire, 13,300 bales of cotton; 20,000 chests tea; 3 or 4,000 hhds, and 1,500 boxes brown sugar; 8 or 9,000 bags coffee; 600 pieces carpeting; 2,000 bbls, and 5 or 600 hhds molasses; 100,000 lbs wool; and 300 bales Smyrna wool.

The dry goods jobbers escaped almost entirely, but the domestic goods factors suffered severely, and several large stocks of foreign manufactures were destroyed. The whole loss of dry goods, was perhaps \$2,500,000. The following is a rough statement, in round numbers, of some of the stocks destroyed:

Bird, Gillilan & Co	\$300,000
Reiss, Brothers & Co.	500,000
Fearnings & Hall	350,000
Post, Phillips & Dale	100,000
Richards & Cronkhite	150,000
Hutchinson & Tiffany, (rear buildings)	100,000
Barber & Brothers	75,000
Rhodes & Co	100,000
Mali & Co	200,000
Seignette & Co	150,000
Hennequin	150,000
Gay, Lussac & Co (plate glass)	240,000
	\$2,220,000

There were some stocks of silks and other dry goods destroyed.

George Guess.—This celebrated Cherokee Indian's fate is at last known. He has been dead for upwards of a year. The amount appropriated by Government to be used in hunting him up has resulted in bringing to light his death—he has gone to his last account. This intelligence was brought in by some Cherokees just from the Spanish country. It will be remembered that he was the inventor of the Cherokee alphabet.

Sharpshooting.—The New York Sun says, "Horrible Disclosures have been made in Indianapolis, Indiana. An extensive company of thieves have been discovered; among them parties who were considered above suspicion. They had a den under the State House, in which was found a female whom they had confined there, and who had become a mother in the loathsome dungeon. She had buried the evidence of her shame."

MARRIED.—On the morning of the 7th inst., by Pres. Brigham Young, Mr. ELIAS SMITH, Esq., Postmaster of this city, to Miss LUCY BROWN.

The friends, the cakes, the wine,
And life, when it is uay;
Success to thee and thine.
Elias and Miss Lucy.

NEIGHBORS.

WE have on hand about 20 copies of the last-years Neighbor fit for binding, those wishing to purchase will have to apply soon.

Nauvoo August 13th 1845-15-1f

NOTICE.

EVERY member belonging to the twenty-first Quorum of Seventies is requested to meet at the Seventies Hall on Saturday the twenty-third inst., at one o'clock P. M. without fail, each furnished with one dollar and fifty cents, or its equivalent in grain or good property.

ZENOS H. GURLEY President
Nauvoo Aug 9th 1845-15-1w.

LOOK HERE.

FIFTEEN or twenty good mechanics wanted immediately in the Nauvoo Coach and Carriage manufacturing association.

GEORGE W. HARRIS, President.
SIDNEY ROBERTS, Clerk protem.
Nauvoo August 11th. 1845-15-1f

HOI PLEASURE IN ADVANCE!

TO those who wish to ride over the Rapids of the beautiful Mississippi I would say, I shall keep a good sail boat near Maubards Steam Mill for their accomodation and passengers to Keokuk. The waters purll along free as air—therefore we will land them at any convenient point on either side of the river after a pleasant sail on the bosom of the *Father of waters*, and I will endeavor to make engagements for a carriage, that those may inke at the waters edge who desire it, after regaling if they choose upon beer, cake, &c &c. Those who visit our city and wish to view the scenery on the Islands, or Iowa; will be conveyed there also. All things will be done decently and in good order. Come and see!

A. YOUNG.
August 9th 1845-15-3w.

FOR SALE.

BY the Trustees of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. One large new Two Horse Carriage. Any person wishing to purchase, will please call at the Trustees office, in the Brick Store north of the Temple formerly occupied by P. P. Pratt, or at Pres. B. Youngs, corner of Kimball and Granger streets.

August 6, 14:1f

FOR SALE.

A House and one third of a lot on Parley Street east of Main near Mr. Oakley's. The house is 20 feet by 30 two stories high. A good well of water on the premises. Terms low for CASH. Enquire of E. T. Benson on Mason street between Fulmer & Warsaw streets or of G. W. Potter near the Post Office.

DANIEL HUTLER.
July 14. 1845-11—1f

PIANO FOR THE MUSIC.

MRS. PITCHFORTH respectfully informs the inhabitants of Nauvoo, that she has commenced teaching Music on the Piano-forte and wishing to suit the circumstances of the rains, she offers to teach at the very low rate of three dollars per quarter: so that all classes wishful to learn may be accommodated.

As Mrs. P. has had the benefit of many years instruction from several of the most scientific English and German masters; and subsequently has had much experience in teaching, she flatters herself that she will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may favor her with their patronage.

Reference, kindly permitted, to Elders Brigham Young and John Taylor.

Enquire for Mrs. P. at Misses Gray's, millinery, Main street, or at their own residence, corner of Granger and Parley streets, one block east of the Sevenths Hall.

July 30—13*f*

FARMERS AND MECHANICS
TAKE NOTICE!

The Tailor's Association of Nauvoo,
CITY OF JOSEPH, would take this method of informing the public that in order to alleviate our present necessities and supply our families with bread, we will work for wheat as follows:

First rate coats,	superfine cloth,	for 8 bushels
second "	" "	" 6 "
common "	fallen "	" 5 "
" "	jeane "	" 4 "
summer "	thin "	" 3 1/2 "

First rate pants and work in proportion!

AND OTHER WORK IN PROPORTION!

Our work will be done in the most fashionable and workmanlike style on short notice and

WARRANTED TO FIT.

Cutting done on the shortest notice.

The wheat to be delivered at our shops when the work is done. We have two shops, one located on Mulholland street, one door west of A. Davis' warehouse, and the other on the corner of Main and Parley streets, two doors north of Oakley's store.

N. B. This advance in the price of wheat we will pay in tailoring, until we have supplied our families with a sufficiency of bread for the season.

By order of the Association,
JOHN W. BELL, Pres.

July 30—13*f*

Old Connecticut Pottery.
WANDELL & MORE
MANUFACTURERS OF EARTHEN WARE,
CITY OF JOSEPH, ILL.;
WAREHOUSE ON MULHOLLAND STREET, F. OR BLOCKS
EAST OF THE TEMPLE.

KEEP constantly on hand, and manufactured to order, every description of article in their line of business; namely:—

Lead Pots, Crucibles, Furnaces, Jugs, Pitchers, Churns, Pota, Pickins, Water Kags, Wash Basins, Milks, and other ones on the corner of Main and Parley streets, two doors north of Oakley's store.

Bottles, Ginger Pop Bottles, Chimney Tops, straight and bell'd Jars with covers, straight and bell'd Pots with covers, square and round dishes from 6 to 14 inches, 8-oval Teas, Chambers, and other articles too numerous to mention. We are also prepared to manufacture Sugar Moulds and Drips of a superior quality.

We are employing experienced workmen from Newark, Conn. client: and can assure the public, that our ware will be found equal, if not superior, to anything of the kind in the western country. We can accommodate the public with wares of thirteen different shades, such as jet-black, blue-black, red, green, yellow, cream color, mottled color, etc., etc.

Orders from St. Louis and other southern and western markets, packed in the best manner at a short notice. Cash or produce taken in exchange for wares.

C W WANDELL,
M MORE, Jr.
Nauvoo, July 30, 1845-13*y*

BY the Nauvoo House Association,
200 Tons of hay,
10,000 Bushels of oats,
25,000 Bushels of wheat,
25,000 Bushels of corn,
5,000 Bushels of potatoes,
1,000 Cords of wood,
2,000 Dollars in cash,
1,000 Barrels of pork,
100 Head of beef cattle,
100 Horses,
And every thing else that can be made use of in building the 'Nauvoo House.'

Apply at the office of the Association, corner of Parley and Hyde streets.

GEORGE MILLER,
PETER HAWS,
AMASA LYMAN,
GEORGE A. SMITH, } Trustees.
July 22-12*f*

NOTICE.

A Botanic Association has been formed in the city of Nauvoo, for collecting herbs and roots and preparing the same for the good of the saints. Let every person secure health. And look out for the best pills. Office south east of the Temple on Warsaw and Ripley sts.

JOS. YOUNGER, Pres't.
R. SHEPHERD, C.K.
July 18. 1845:12:3*m*

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that Emma Smith, guardian of the heirs of Joseph Smith, deceased, will pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of Hancock county and State of Illinois, sell on the second day of September, A. D. 1845, at the Mansion House in the City of Nauvoo to the highest bidder, the following described lots in the City of Nauvoo, Hancock county, and State of Illinois, (to wit) Lot four (4), in block 142; also lots 1, 2, 3, & 4, in block (98); also lots 1, 2, 3, & 4, in block no. 06; said sale to commence at 9 o'clock A. M., and to be made on a credit of six months with good personal security, and mortgage on the premises as further security thereof.

R. M. A. SMITH, Guardian.
Nauvoo, August 4-1845:3*w*

THE TRUTH.

NOW whereas John Waterman has advertised me, his wife, as having "left his bed and board without any cause or provocation," the truth is, he has driven me from his bed and board three times, and maltreated me for fifteen years in a cruel and unchristian manner, as I am abundantly able to prove. The neighbors know me, and are acquainted with his heady course, and brutal conduct to me, and I want the public to be apprised of the facts through this channel.

EMELINE WATERMAN.
July 29. 1845: 2-13*f*

NOTARY PUBLIC.

THU undersigned having been appointed **NOTARY PUBLIC** for Nauvoo, will attend to all business in this line according to law, at his office in the brick store on Water street.

W. W. PHELPS.

April 7 1845—49.

LIME! LIME! The subscribers would inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that they have now on hand and intend keeping at all times a large quantity of first class Lime, at their Kilns near the upper end of Main street; formerly occupied by Peter Shiras.

All kinds of country produce, merchandise, &c., received in payment, cash not refused.

**JOSIAH BOYCE,
O. M. ALLEN,
EDMUND NELSON.**

May 7, 1845—No 1—6m

THE WORLD RIGHT SIDE UP.

EDWARD J. M. WOOLLEY, would respectfully inform the Saints, our friends and the public, we have just received a large assortment of GOODS, which we have opened in the house formerly known as the NAUVOO SEED STORE now JOSEPH CITY STORE, situated on Mulholland Street, one block above a half past of the Temple, where we will be able to accommodate the Saints with those articles so essential to the comfort of mankind, such as Dry goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, &c., Country produce, known as the things that are daily wanted in our line of business. And having been engaged in the business, for years, we flatter ourselves competent to give satisfaction in quality, try, and also in price, we would invite the inhabitants of the city of Joseph and its vicinity to call upon us.

Country produce will be received for goods.

May 27th 1845—4—3m

NOTICE.

FOR sale or exchange for lands near or within twenty miles of Nauvoo. A Farm of 200 acres, well improved, good buildings, a fine water orchard, &c. There were a few Pineapples, Perry county Ills. For further particulars enquire of

LEVI STEWART.

Nauvoo, April 23d, 1845.—52-If

THE POTTERS' ASSOCIATION.

THU undersigned would inform the citizens of the City of Joseph and the public generally that we are now manufacturing of the best material, and have on hand a large assortment of Pottery, there were a few yards east of the Temple on Knight street, such as Pitchers, Bowls, Plates, Dishes, Cans, and Sauces, Chambers, Peppers and Salts, Nappes, Mugs, &c., which will be sold wholesale and retail for Cash or Country Produce, cheaper than can be purchased on the Mississippi, of the same quality. We boast of the best material and best workmen the United States can afford, being English Pottery and having worked in the most extensive Manufories in England.

**ELIJAH K. FULLER, President
RICHARD FEELE,
WILLIAM BOX,
RICHARD RALPES,
JOSEPH RALPES,
THOMAS RALPES,
ALFRED CORDON.
JOHN BOURNE Clerk,**

June 4th 1845—5—6m

PHONOGRAPHY.

GEORGE D. WATT, wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has a large assortment of Phonography, *"Tribunes of Lessees,"* which will give the necessary instruction for a common practice. He will teach in different parts of the city, when a class can be obtained, at the rate of one dollar per scholar.

May 2d, 1845—1-If

NEW TEA, COFFEE, AND SUGAR WARE HOUSE. general Grocery and Liquor store, north east corner of Fourth and Market streets, St. Louis, Mo.

The subscribers, having opened the above establishment and having bought entirely for cash, are enabled to sell every article in the above line, at the very lowest cash prices.

Call and try.
Ere you buy.

Purchasers are solicited to call and examine for themselves.

STRACHAN & NICHOLSON.

April 7:49-6m

NAUVOO MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

Manufactured by the Nauvoo Coach and Carriage Manufacturing Association, on Water street, in the city of Nauvoo, opposite Geo. Joseph Smith's store, the following articles, viz: Wagons, Carriages, Chaises, Coaches, Bobs, Trunks, Chests, Boxes, Saddles, Saddlebags, Travelling Wagon, Two Wheelers, Harness, Harnesses, Horse Collars, Horse Carriage, Haystacks, Plough Parts, Hoes, Carding Machines, Thrashing Machines, Horse Powers, Railroad Cars, &c. &c. Orders may be sent to either of the above named stores, or to the Association, and will be filled as soon as possible. All orders must be paid for, and addressed to GEO. W. RALSTON, Esq., Free Press Building, St. Louis, Mo.

J. H. & W. RALSTON,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law.

WILL attend to all business in their profession that is entrusted to their charge. Particular attention given to the collection of debts.

W. H. RALSTON'S Office at WARREN, Hancock County, Illinois.

Warren, May 14th, 1845,—2—if

TURNING & CABINET MAKING.

THU subscriber, having returned to this city is prepared to manufacture all kinds of furniture of the best quality, and on the most reasonable terms, as cheap as the same articles can be purchased in St. Louis.

He is also prepared to do all kinds of turning in the most fashionable style, and having had an extensive experience in both the above branches, he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their custom.

To his friends in the surrounding country who have heretofore patronized him, he would state, that he should feel obliged by a continuation of their favors.

Shop on Main street, a few doors below the post office.

JAMES BIRD.

Nauvoo, June 4, 1845—5—3m

CHEAPEST DRY GOODS IN ST. LOUIS.

WE offer to our friends in Illinois, as well as in our own state, a first rate opportunity of purchasing their goods as we are determined to sell lower than any engaged in our line of business.

We sell for cash, and our motto is quick returns and small profits.

WEBB & SMITH.

Corner of 3d and Pine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Country merchants will do well to give us a call.

This image shows a vertical strip of a document page. The right side is a dark, textured binding edge. The left side is a light-colored page area with faint, illegible text and a small, dark, irregular mark near the top.

THE TWO FOXES.

He (the narrator) was one day in the field, near a stream where several geese were swimming. Presently, he observed one disappear under the water, with a sudden jerk. While he looked for her to rise again, he saw a fox emerge from the water, and trot off to the woods with the unfortunate goose in his mouth. He observed to go in a direction where it was easy for the man to watch his movements. He carried his burden to a recess under an overhanging rock. Here he scratched away a mass of dry leaves, scooped a hole, hid his treasure within, and covered it up very carefully. Then off he went to the stream again, entered some distance behind the flock of geese, and floated noiselessly along, with merely the tip of his nose visible above the surface. But this time, he was not so fortunate in his manoeuvres. The geese, by some accident, took the alarm, and flew away with loud cackling. The fox, finding himself defeated, walked off in a direction opposite to the place where his victim was buried. The man uncovered the hole, put the goose in his basket, replaced the leaves carefully, and stood patiently at a distance to watch further proceedings. The sly thief was soon seen returning with another fox, that he had invited to dine with him. They trotted along right merrily swinging their tails, snuffing the air and smacking their lips, in anticipation of a rich repast. When they arrived under the rock, Reynard eagerly scratched away the leaves, but his dinner had disappeared! He looked at his companion, and plainly saw by his countenance, that he more than misjudged whether any goose was ever there, as pretended. He evidently considered his friend's hospitality a sham, and himself insulted. His contemptuous expression was more than the mortified fox could bear. Though conscious of generous intentions, he felt that all assurance to that effect would be regarded as lies. Appearances were certainly very much against him; for his tail slunk between his legs, and he held his head down, looking sideways, with a sneaking glance at his disappointed companion. Indignant at what he supposed to be an attempt to get up a character for generosity on false pretences, the offended guest seized his unfortunate host, and cuffed him most unmercifully. Poor Reynard bore the infliction with the utmost patience, and sneaked off, as if conscious that he had received no more than might naturally be expected, under the circumstances.

Shocking Affair.—We understand that a son of Mr. Coaling, about 15 years of age, at Granville, in this county, met with a dreadful accident on Tuesday last, which may, in all probability, cost him his life. It appears he was engaged in doing some work in his father's shingle-manufactory. There are large wooden boxes, communicating with steam boilers, in which the shingles are steamed—and it appears that the boy was standing on one of the boxes, the top of which accidentally broke, and he fell into the scalding steam with the lower part of his body! When taken out, he was found to be covered, from his waist down to his feet, by one mass of blisters. At the last accounts, mortification was anticipated.

We had scarcely recorded the above shocking affair at Granville, ere it became our painful duty to lay before our readers another accident of a still more shocking nature. On last Tuesday afternoon, the body of James Durley, Esq., High Sheriff of this county, in company with Mrs. Eddy and Mrs. School, rode out in a wagon, and when about half a mile south of town, the horse became fractious, and took to running at a very rapid rate, and the ladies being unable to command the animal, were thrown off, and dreadfully mangled. Mrs. Durley's head was frightfully cut, having a number of gashes several inches in length, her collar bone fractured, shoulder dislocated, an arm fractured in two places, and otherwise injured. The other two ladies narrowly escaped, with several bruises. By the prompt and efficient services rendered by Dr. Gore, Mrs. Durley is doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances.—*Herald* [M.] Herald.

A Fiend.—A man by the name of Green is now on his trial at Troy, New York, for the murder of his wife. The Albany Evening Journal says, that the testimony discloses one of the most deliberate, cold-blooded murders that we ever read. Green had been married but a short time to a beautiful, affectionate, and confiding girl of eighteen, he being twenty-two. Without any provocation or cause, (for when she was dying she appealed to him to say whether she had ever deceived him, or in any way conducted improperly,) this monster doted her day and night with arsenic, which he put into her coffee, her chicken-broth, and her medicine—standing by her bedside, unmoved, while the poison was agonizing her with pain! And what is more strange than Solon, is the fact that this poison was repeatedly administered while the persons around the sufferer were witnessing its deadly effects. The victim herself, though apparently conscious that her husband was murdering her, took whatever he offered.

Enormous Navire.—The London Morning Herald denies the statement that the French steam navy outnumbers that of England, and says that the former contains 104 vessels of 25,000 horse power, that of the latter 140 vessels of 34,500 horse power.

CITY LOTS FOR SALE.

LOTS, belonging to the NAUVOO WATER POWER CO.—The cheapest and best in the city, are offered for sale on as moderate terms as a purchaser can reasonably ask.

The lots are beautifully situated on the bank of the river, where the most business part of the city eventually will be. For terms apply to the subscriber, or to Mr. EDWARD HUNTER, Esq., JOHN E. PAGE, President. July 14:111f

SAUEL MILES, Tailor, WOULD inform the public that he carries on business at his shop, a few rods south of the Temple, near the New York Store, where he will do work at unusually low prices. Common summer coats cut and made for \$1.00. Pants and vests " " 50. Coats cut for 25. Pants and vests for 12 1/2 and other work in proportion.

Ladies instructed in cutting and making clothes at their residences if required on reasonable terms. N. B. Cutting done at all times in the most approved style. June 11, 1845. 63 m

In the Hancock Circuit Court Illinois May Term A. D. 1845. State of Illinois, Hancock County, ss. Erastus Snow,) vs. Charles Beck.)

NOTICE—Is hereby given to the said Charles Beck, that a writ of attachment has been issued out of the clerk's office of the Circuit Court of said county at the suit of Erastus Snow against the estate of you the said Charles Beck, for the sum of two hundred and twenty five dollars, returnable to the May term A. D. 1845, of said court; that the same is pending before said court, and has been returned by the sheriff of said county, levied on the following described property, to wit the north west quarter of the south east quarter of a section No. 17, in township No. 7 north, range No. 7 west; also the south east quarter of the north east quarter of section No. 19, township No. 7 north, range No. 7 west; also one third of an acre being the north east corner of lot No. 1, block No. 13, in Wells' addition to Nauvoo, being eleven rods on the east side; also served on John Lamoreaux, Truman Barlow, Hiram Falk, & Ephraim S. Green as garnishees; that unless you the said Charles Beck, and the said garnishees aforesaid shall appear before the said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be held at the Court house in Carthage, on the third Monday in the month of May next, and plead, answer, or demur to the said plaintiffs action, in judgment will be rendered against you by default, and the premises so attached will be sold to satisfy the same with cost.

Witness, D. E. HEAD, clerk of [L.S.] our said Circuit Court and the seal thereof at Carthage this 3d day of April, A. D. 1845. D. E. HEAD, clerk. A. W. BABBITT for Plaintiff. April 5—49—tf.

TO OLD COUNTRYMEN.

HARDEN & CO'S PASSENGER ARRANGEMENTS. PERSONS in America, wishing to send to Europe for their friends, can procure a passage by any of the Pacific ships to leave Liverpool on the 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, and 26th of every month, for New York, Boston, or New Orleans. Also, those wishing to remit money to their friends in Europe, can purchase from our pound sterling upwards, all the particulars of which can be ascertained by enquiring of JONATHAN C. WRIGHT, A. Agent, Office on Water Street, Nauvoo, two doors above the old Printing office. Nauvoo, May 1845—4—tf

TO THE INHABITANTS OF NAUVOO AND VICINITY.

SHOES! SHOES!! SHOES!!! The subscribers having recently opened a shop for the above business; would respectfully solicit, of the inhabitants of Nauvoo and vicinity, a share of their patronage. They for the present, design to confine themselves exclusively to the Manufacturing of Ladies and Children's shoes, and having had long experience in said business, have no hesitation in recommending their work as being as good as the best. They have on hand the best assortment of Morocco and Kid that has ever been in the city—prices moderate, and a reasonable deduction for cash. Their stand may be found corner of Parley and Warsaw streets, about one half mile east of the Mansion.

Also, an assortment of Leather, Calf skins, Goat skins, Lining &c., &c., for sale, on reasonable terms.

MEAD & RAGER. Nauvoo, June 16th, 1845—8:3m

THE NAUVOO LEATHER, HARNES, BOOT, AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

The Association is now prepared to supply the citizens with Boots, Shoes, Saddles and Harness at the shortest notice and the most reasonable prices. We invite a call from those who want to purchase such articles, because we will not be undersold by any shop in the city when the cash is present. The fact is we cannot be undersold because we manufacture our own leather and that of the best quality, and the workmen, both in the tannery and shoe shop, are the best in the western country, being principally from the East and Southern cities and from Great Britain. We will pay the highest price for hides in leather, boots, shoes, harness, and cash occasionally. Remember the counsel to keep your hides in Nauvoo. We will tan hides on shares. General depot, three blocks east of the Temple, Mulholland street. SAMUEL MULLINER, President. ZENAS H. GURLEY, Superintendent of the Tannery. July 1, 1845—9:1

FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE. THE undersigned will dispose of his farm for cash, or for a farm in Hancock county, Illinois; said farm lays four miles east of the county seat of Branch county, Michigan, one mile north of the Chicago turnpike, and contains eighty acres, about fifty under improvement, the balance good timbered land, with a good sugar bush on it.

PHYLANDER CORLESS. April 14th, 50tf

TWO farms one containing 180 acres, 70 acres improved, with a good frame house, and out houses; the other containing 120 acres, 50 acres improved, with a good block house, and out houses;—Also, 30 acres of timber, all situated about 30 miles east from St. Louis, 12 miles from Belleville, and 2 miles from Fayetteville, in St. Clair county, Illinois.

ALSO: ONE farm containing 165 acres; 60 acres improved, with a good dwelling house and out houses, situated south west of Pinkneysville, Perry county, Illinois.

The owners of the above farms will exchange stock; for further particulars apply to Levi Stewart, or this office. **ALSO**—About 600 acres in Missouri. Apply to the above.

ALSO: ONE farm situated 4 miles east of Pinkneysville, the county seat in Perry county, Illinois, containing 120 acres improved, with a good block house and out houses.

ALSO: ONE farm containing 160 acres, 65 acres improved, with a frame house, and out houses, about thirteen miles from the county seat, Nashville, in Washington county, Illinois.

ALSO: ONE farm containing 275 acres, 35 acres improved, 3 1/2 miles from the county seat, Marion, in Williamson county, Illinois, with a good house and out houses.

ALSO: A PLANTATION IN MISSISSIPPI. FOR sale or exchange, a plantation situated 50 miles from Vicksburg, Mississippi, in the county of Copiah, 7 miles south of Lines' store on the Jackson road, 9 miles from Gallatin, and 30 miles from Jackson, containing 1080 acres of land, with 90 acres of improvement, with a good dwelling house and out buildings; indisputable title given. For further particulars apply to George Black, or at this office.

ALSO: A PLANTATION containing 400 acres, 80 acres improved, good dwelling house, good well at the door, with springs and branch near by—would also exchange horses, cattle, and hogs,—situated 40 miles from Vicksburg, Illinois county, Mississippi, and 4 miles from Lines' store. For further particulars apply at this office.

ALSO: A FARM containing 140 acres of enclosed land, 50 acres under a high state of cultivation, and 90 acres of excellent timber of first rate quality, a good comfortable farm house, and good out buildings, together with a good pump of water at the door, and 50 grafted fruit trees, located on the road leading from Washington to Richmond, 5 miles from each place, and three and a half from the National road.

Also—320 acres of wild land, located in Grant county, Indiana, on the Mississippi river.

EBENEZER CHEESMAN. April 1, 1845—40tf

ALSO: A FARM containing 180 acres, with 50 acres under cultivation, well timbered and well watered, with an orchard of 30 bearing apple trees, together with many other fruit trees, such as cherries, peaches, pears, &c., situated in Perry township, Delaware county, Indiana, 15 from the head of White Water canal at Hagerstown, and 10 miles from Muncie town, near a little town called Burlington; there are two log cabins and a stable upon the premises; the quality of the land is equal to any in the country. The subscriber proposes to exchange for land in Hancock county, Illinois, or to sell at a reduced price; for cash or other good property; a perfect title can be given. Any or all persons wishing to bargain in that way, can call on Dr. Coulston of La Harpe, leave Morley of Lima, or George Miller of Nauvoo, or at my residence in Delaware county, Indiana.

WM. N. ROWE

April 15—50tf

LARGE edition of the "Voice of Warning" is now out and for sale at this office.

IOWA TWINS.

THE NAUVOO AND MONTROSE FERRY. THE Subscriber having completed a good and substantial ferry boat for crossing the Mississippi river between Nauvoo and Montrose, will cross at all times and with the least possible delay. He would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of those who wish to cross at all times and with speed and safety. From the well known eligibility of the route for those crossing the Illinois river at Beardstown, Meredosia, or Naples and going to the new purchase in Iowa will find it much to their advantage to cross at this point as it is well known as being the nearest route between the above named points and the roads far superior to those of any other route.

DANIEL C. DAVIS. May 23d, 1844.

WEEKLY PASSENGER STEAMER.

WAR EAGLE.

THE splendid, light draught, passenger steamer, War Eagle, D. S. Harris, master, will run weekly from St. Louis to Galena and Du Buque the present season, leaving Nauvoo every Wednesday afternoon on her upward trip, and on her downward trip, she will leave Nauvoo every Saturday afternoon.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply on board or to C. ALLEN, Nauvoo. June 18, 1845—71f

NOTICE. IS hereby given, that the undersigned will apply to the County Commission Court at the next session, to be held in Carthage, for a licence to keep a ferry across the Mississippi river, between Nauvoo and Montrose, Iowa territory.

DANIEL CARN. Nauvoo, July 16:111f

NEW STORE AND LAND AGENCY.

THE subscribers have opened a store, on the premises of S. A. Knowlton, (Knowlton settlement, Hancock county,) where they have on hand a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Groceries, adapted to the wants of a farming community, which they offer for sale at very low prices for cash or produce.

Also about 100 q. sections of land, situated in this county which will be sold to those wishing to settle on favorable terms.

HEYWOOD & KIMBALL. References.—B. Young, H. C. Kimball and Orson Hyde.

March 24—47tf

COOPERS ASSOCIATION.

THE Coopers of the city of Nauvoo, wish to inform the public, that they have entered into an organization, for the purpose of carrying on the business of Coopers in all its various branches, and that we are now prepared to contract for jobs of any magnitude; and inasmuch as we have some of the best workmen, we hope to merit the support and confidence of Merchants and others, who may favor us with a call.

Any person wishing for work done in our line of business, will please apply to the Superintendent of the Association on Hyrum Street, between Partridge and Hyde Streets, who is empowered to contract for all jobs at prices to suit the times.

We would also inform the public that we want immediately, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND STAVES, for which we will pay the highest West-tn prices. Persons wishing to furnish us with good Staves can apply to the Superintendent as above.

Individual property of members of said Association will be exempt from liability for debts contracted by said Association.

WM. EARL, President. HENRY B. HUFFMAN, Counselor. CYRUS WINGATE, HUGH LITTLE, Superintendent. H. B. HUFFMAN, Treasurer. HENRY STANDAGE, Secretary. May 18, 1845—1—3m

TINNERS ASSOCIATION.

THE undersigned having associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the tin-plate and sheet-iron business in all its various branches, have taken the shop formerly occupied by Dustin Amy, corner of Young and Mulholland streets, where they are prepared to manufacture tin and sheet-iron ware at wholesale or retail, as low as can be bought in St. Louis or elsewhere.

N. B. For the accommodation of persons living on the flat, we have deposited a quantity of tin ware at Messrs Oakley's store, where those in want can be accommodated at all times.

PHILIP B. LEWIS, DUSTIN AMY, JOHN MILLS. Nauvoo, June 25, 1845:8f

NOTICE—THE subscribers from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY. N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.

June 10th 1844.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A FARM of 150 acres, situated two miles west of the flourishing town of Kalamazoo, Michigan, on the margin of the grand prairie, one of the most healthy portions of the state. Ninety acres of excellent timber, such as Maple, Beech, Ash, Black Walnut, White Oak, &c., the balance prairie of the best quality. There is a good framed barn, 30 by 45 feet; a large framed house, well finished and painted outside, with a young orchard of fruit trees on the premises. The whole farm is well fenced and excellently watered, for stock and a well with a pump in both barn and kitchen.

The subscriber will sell the above farm on reasonable terms, or exchange it in part for a good stock farm, of prairie and timber in Hancock county; an indisputable title given. For further particulars enquire at this office, or of the subscriber on the premises.

SETH TAFT. March 18—46tf

EARTHENWARE EARTHENWARE!

J. GROCUT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthen Manufactory, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one block north of Parley Street.

Feb. 7, 1844. no41—1f.

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES. Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES. For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES. These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER. This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale at this office.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the old numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

NOTICE.—THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of

BOOK BINDING.

In all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his prices.

Quartos	half	Bound	plain	1,50
do	do	do	neat	2,00
do	do	do	plain	2,00
do	do	do	neat	2,50
Octavo	full	bound	plain	1,00
do	do	do	neat	1,50
do	do	do	plain	0,75
do	do	do	neat	1,00
do	do	do	extra	1,37
Twelves	full	bound	plain	62
do	do	do	neat	87
do	do	do	plain	50
do	do	do	neat	75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR. Nauvoo, Jan. 1, 1844.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

BRETHREN wishing to purchase Lands, Hours or city lots, will do well to call on me, at Mrs. Emma Smith's or the Mansion.

WILLIAM SMITH. **ALSO**—I have some landed property with houses and out offices on, in the interior of this county, which I will sell or exchange for property in this city. May 6th, 1845—1f

LAW NOTICE.

BABBITT & EDMONDS, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

WOULD most respectfully inform the public, that they have associated themselves together in the practice of the profession, and will attend to any business entrusted to them in the state of Illinois, or in the Territory of Iowa. Mr. Babbitt will be found as usual at his office in the city of Nauvoo. Mr. Edmonds will be found at his office in the town of Keokuk, in Lee county, Iowa Territory.

July 14:111f

COOK & PETERSON,

DEALERS in Hides, Leather and Findings; No. 71, Main Street St. Louis. July 9-10 6m

MERMAID:

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET FROM ST. LOUIS TO NAUVOO, AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE Light draught steamer, MERMAID, Gleim, Master, will run through the season from St. Louis to Bloomington in Iowa. She will leave St. Louis every Friday and arrive at Nauvoo every Sunday morning;—on her downward trip she will leave Nauvoo every Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock precisely. For freight or passage apply on board or to the agents at the several towns. Every attention, politeness, civility and accommodation, may be expected from the boat and officers, as 'plausibility wins more gold, than tricks and ferocity.' For further particulars enquire of

C. ALLEN, Agent, for Nauvoo. March 22, 1845—1f

OSPREY:

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET TO NAUVOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE new light draught swift passenger steamer OSPREY, ANDERSON Master, has commenced running between St. Louis & Bloomington, leaving St. Louis every Friday, at 4 o'clock p. m. for Nauvoo, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a. m. Monday morning, and pass New Boston, Okauka, Burlington, and Fort Madison, Monday; Tuesday will leave Nauvoo at 8 1/2 o'clock a. m. precisely, and arrive in St. Louis Wednesday 9 a. m.

The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi tra le, and from her being of very light draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the interest of shippers and passengers, no exertion will be spared by Captain Anderson and crew, to render it pleasant to all who patronize her. She is supplied with Evan's Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a Fire Engine and Hose attached, in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers that in no case the Osprey can be detained beyond the hours advertised.

For information apply to C. ALLEN, Nauvoo. Jan. 1, 1845—35f

NO WAR BUT A STRONG OPPOSITION TO FOREIGN MANUFACTURES.

THE undersigned would beg leave to inform the citizens of the City of Joseph and the public in general; that they have removed the Old Connecticut pottery from Iowa to the City of Joseph, one block east of the Temple, where they have on hand a large assortment of red and mottled colored ware of the best quality, viz: churns, milk pans, crocks, jars of all kinds with covers, pie dishes, pudding pots, cups, bowls, pitchers, stove tubes, chimney tops and furnaces, with a multitude of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold at wholesale or retail for all kinds of country produce, dry goods and groceries—cash not refused. All bills and orders will be filled on the shortest notice.

MOSES MARTIN, E. K. FULLER. June 5, 1845. 63m

THE NAUVOO COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

WE the undersigned would advertise to the citizens of Nauvoo and the Public generally, that we have entered into co-partnership, and wishing to be identified as such, according to our articles of agreement for the purpose of manufacturing all kinds of Carriages which may be ordered by our Patrons who may be disposed to favor us with a call, and as our company is comprised of mechanics from different nations of the world we have no hesitancy in saying that we shall be able to suit the genius or various tastes of all people, and as our local privileges for manufacturing cannot be excelled in the Western States, we feel confident that we cannot be excelled in workmanship or durability, as we have the advantage of selecting the choicest materials for manufacturing of all articles in our line of business, which will consist in part, of Coaches, Omnibuses, Cabs, Chariotees, Chaises, Barouches, Buggies, Buggy Wagons, Hearsees, Sportsmen's Trotting Wagons, two and one horse Lumber Wagons, ox and horse Carts, Drays, Hand Carts, Wheel Barrows, also, Ploughs, Scythe snaths, Rakes, &c. &c. which we shall sell at wholesale or retail at our factory on Water street opposite Gen. Joseph Smith's (deceased) Store now occupied by David Yearnsley, and we solicit the patronage of the citizens as we intend to hear no grumbling from our customers on account of high prices, for we intend to make it an object for them to pay down for all work done in our line either in Cash, Wheat, Oats, Corn, Potatoes, Pork, Beef, Butter, or any kind of Country produce. Also Timber of all descriptions, which we will pay the highest Market price for in our line on delivery at our Factory.

GEORGE W. HARRIS, Pres't. **RICH'D BAILENTINE, Clerk.** **SIDNEY ROBERTS, Supr.** **ELIJAH FORDHAM, H. THOMAS.** **JOSHUA SMITH.** **DAVID W. FOX.** **DWIGHT WEBSTER.** Jan. 15th, 1845—37—1f